Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, - MAY 2, 1891.

AN ADVERTISING FAKE.

Our people have been "faked" a good many times by imported advertising schemes; indeed, they have never yet put their good dollars into any such scheme without being forcibly reminded soon afterwards, of the old adage about the fool and his money. But we have never been the victims of a more complete "fake" than has just been played upon us by Col. F. Webster Benton, through a Chicago advertising sheet which calls itself the "Western World." Col. Benton made a canvass of the town a month or two ago, and took in a good many of our citizens. He represented that a very large edition of the paper would be printed, and that Albuquerque would be written up in fine style, and illustrated with cuts of some of the most important buildings in the place. Well, the paper has been received, and the "write up," as far as it goes, is very good; it would occupy about three columns in this paper, about a third of it is advertising matter, and the rest is made up from articles in the New Year's Citizen. But the "illustrations" neutralize what little good might be done by the text. The pictures given in the Albuquerque article consist of three "views" the first a small and not very good cut of the San Felipe hotel, the second, a picture of the old frame warehouse of Huck, Brown & Co., of Las Vegas, and the third a cut of the frame and adobe building of Brown & Manzares at Socorro.

The Albuquerque article is followed by one on Socorro, constructed on the same plan, occupying about the same space, and illustrated with cuts of three of the most prominent buildings of Albuquerque—the Cromwell block, the new Commercial club building and Mansard's mills. Taking the reading matter together with the pictures in the two articles and the reader who is not acquainted with the situation will get the impression that Socorro is the city of this country, with buildings that would do credit to any eastern town, while Albuquerque is a little village, with nothing to show but one hotel and two shanties.

Our neighbors at Socorro are perfectly welcome to all they can get out of this advertisement—for we don't think the whole thing is worth two dollars to either town—but if our friends down the river are going to take the pictures of our buildings, and use them to illustrate their town, we insist that it is no more than "far and equar" for them to pay the advertising bills. This Western World fake has cost our folks a pile of money, and since Socorro has taken the benefit of it she ought to reimburse us. Will the Chieftan please inform us to whom we shall send the bill?

The moral of all this is: Patronize your home papers, and don't permit yourself to be taken in by peripatetic schemers, who come here for revenue only.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Republican National League, which met at Cincinnati this week, was one of the most important political gatherings of the year, but it must be admitted that no good has been done to the republican cause by the intentional insult offered to the president of the United States by ex Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, in his welcoming speech and repeated by Mr. Thurston in his opening address. Both of these gentlemen utterly ignored Mr. Harrison, and one of them—Foraker—referred to the present administration as the "administration of James G. Blaine."

Such a course cannot possibly do any good. Mr. Blaine is so strongly entrenched in the affections of the people that nothing of this sort can do anything to strengthen his position in the public mind, but it can and undoubtedly will do a great deal toward alienating from him the friends of Mr. Harrison, who constitute a very important element of the republican party. While we have no doubt of the fact that we can and will elect the president next year, it would be prudent for us to remember that we shall not likely have any votes to throw away, and cannot afford to do anything to make sore places in the party. The friends of Mr. Blaine can show their friendship for him without putting any slights or insults upon Mr. Harrison; his admirers should remember that Mr. Blaine is now recognized in both hemispheres as "the foremost man of all the world," and that in emphasizing his greatness it is not necessary nor prudent for them to resort to the doubtful expedient of attempting to belittle other great men. Mr. Foraker and Mr. Thurston made a mistake, and one which the party cannot afford to have repeated.

BRIDGE BONDS.

A proposition is now pending before the people of this county to issue bonds in the sum of forty thousand dollars to be used for the purpose of buying a bridge at Bernalillo, and building two or three others at different points over the Rio Grande. While the necessity of several bridges across the river can not be questioned, it might be well for us first to stop and inquire whether we have the right, under present conditions, to issue the bonds of the county for this purpose—or indeed for any other purpose. A law of the United States provides that no county or other municipal organization in any territory shall ever incur a bonded indebtedness to exceed four per cent of the taxable value of the county or other municipality. The bonds already issued by Bernalillo county and now outstanding, aggregate a little more than two hundred thousand dollars. The property of the county is assessed at a little more than five millions. From this it will be seen that we have already reached our limit in the matter of issuing bonds. The assessment this year may be a little more than that of last year, but it would have to be increased very materially in order to enable us to add forty thousand dollars to the present indebtedness. We are inclined to think that a careful calculation will show that even with the increased assessment that we anticipate for the present year, we shall have a margin of but a very few thousand dollars, or considerably less than the sum called for by the pending proposition. If we issue these bonds in violation of the United States statute, they will be null and void, or if possibly that amount may come within the legal limit, the issue will entirely exhaust our power in that direction and leave us unable to issue any other bonds for any other purpose, no matter how necessary they may be, or how urgent the emergency.

We could not have too many bridges for the public good and public convenience. We should like to see good substantial structures spanning the river at least every five miles, from the northern to the southern line of the county, but it may be well for us before undertaking their construction to stop and see whether we have the authority under the law to provide the means wherewith to pay for them, and it might be well for us, also to leave a little margin before exhausting our resources entirely, so that if any emergency should arise, we should still have power under the law to issue bonds to the amount of a few thousand dollars. As we have said above, we are in favor of all the bridges we can get, and we are in favor, also, of every other good work of public improvement, but it is not good policy for the county, any more than it is for an individual, to undertake more than it is able to carry out, and if the appropriation called for by the bridges we contemplate putting up will make our aggregate indebtedness exceed the lawful limit, the bonds will be of no value to us and it will be a good deal better for us to not attempt to issue them but reserve for emergencies the little margin we have left. We do not state as a positive fact that we have reached the limit of our authority in the matter of issuing bonds, but we say we have come so mighty close to it, and we refer the question to the county's attorney as a matter worthy his careful consideration, and upon which it would be well for him to frame an opinion for publication. We want the bridges if we can get them, but if we have not the authority to issue the bonds to pay for them, and the issuing of such bonds would exhaust our authority in that direction, so that we would have no margin left for emergencies, it would be much better for us to wait a little while.

A THIRD PARTY.

Frank Moleath, of the Farmers' Alliance, says he begins to fear that the Alliance in the south will ignore his call for a convention at Cincinnati, to be held for the purpose of organizing a third party. The sentiment among the farmers of the south appears to be against the idea of an independent movement in national politics. They have been quite successful in controlling nominations and elections within the democratic party, to which the large body of them are allied, and they seem to be content to work in the same way as long as they are able to accomplish the reforms at which they are aiming. The failure of the Alliance in the south to co-operate with their western brethern in the Cincinnati movement would practically settle the question of organizing a third party for 1892. President McGrath has declared that unless the Alliance of the south severs its connection with the democracy and "comes out in the middle of the road," the Alliance in the north will disintegrate and the members will return to their old parties.

In view of this statement, which is regarded in the nature of a threat, and the apparent unwillingness of the southern Alliance to go into any third party movement, the convention at Cincinnati will be awaited by the politicians of all parties with a good deal of interest.

A GOOD POINT.

The suggestion made by us yesterday to send a delegation to Denver, to consult with the directors of the Denver & Rio Grande road, at their meeting which is to be held in that city in about two weeks, is well received by the people, and it is the general opinion of our citizens that such a delegation could do us a great deal of good. The question of extending the Espanola branch to Albuquerque has been "worked up" to such an extent that it is now in very good shape; the prospect is very encouraging, and if we will only "keep up our lick" we shall undoubtedly accomplish what we are aiming at. The best lick to strike now is the one indicated above, and to send a good strong delegation up to Denver to meet the directors of the D. & R. G. road. But if this is done it is necessary for it to be done at once.

SEVERAL MISTAKES.

In defining his position on the silver question Mr. Cleveland says, in effect, that he has discovered that he was mistaken when he opposed the coinage of $2,000,000 a month, was again mistaken when he opposed the purchase of four and a half millions' worth of silver bullion a month, and if he should be elected president again, and a free coinage bill should come to him in '94, he thinks he will probably have discovered by that time that he was mistaken in his opposition to that supposed measure. If Mr. Cleveland thinks he will be elected to the presidency again he will discover long before '94 that this notion was a much greater mistake than any of those he made in the silver business.

Mrs. John C. Fremont and the heirs of General Fremont will now probably receive what is due them from the general government. The original grant of Alcatraz island in the Bay of San Francisco now occupied by the government fortifications and as a military prison, has been discovered. General Fremont's heirs are suing for $10,000,000 on that claim and the discovery of the original grant papers establishes their claim to the island.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Farmers' Alliance is raising a campaign fund for 1892. This is a part of its program for abolishing machine organizations.

Denver is making elaborate preparations for the reception of the president and party on their return from the Pacific coast.

The republican party is recovering from the knock down foul blow it received last fall, so fast that it astonishes the gentlemen who were so positive that it was entirely dead.

The people of Germany are in mourning over the death of General Von Moltke, which occurred last Friday. He was the greatest European strategent since the First Napoleon.

It is reported that the insurgents in Chili have gained possession of the nitrate mines, the chief source of revenue for the government, and now have Balmaceda and his disheartened army at their mercy. The Chileans are doing some tall fighting.

That very small Rhode Island judge who made such a very large ass of himself the other day, in ordering Gen. Butler out of court, ought to have his picture taken as he looks now, and then have another taken as he will look when Butler gets through with him.

Another comet has made his debut by figuring out the end of the world in 1891. It is a good thing for the world that this kind of insanity is harmless, but it is hardly becoming that the military instructor at Yale college should be afflicted with it, as is the case in this instance.

The Welsh tin plate manufacturers have suspended operations until the democrats kill the McKinley bill. They might as well make up their minds at once to move their plants and capital to America and share in the increasing prosperity of the tin plate industry here.

The Las Cruces Republican says: Albuquerque wants the D. A. & G. railway extended from Espanola to that point at once. If outside capital will not take hold of the matter Albuquerque thinks of taking it herself. Success to our sister city on this and all other enterprises.

The reciprocity treaty with Cuba will add millions of dollars annually to the foreign trade of the United States. And yet every democratic member of the United States senate voted against the Aldrich reciprocity amendment to the McKinley bill, under which this great extension of our foreign trade is possible.

Reciprocity with Cuba means the exportation of one million barrels of flour annually to the island, which at present does not take a single barrel of United States flour. No wonder that the farmers, as well as the manufacturers, merchants and shippers, are throwing up their hats for the reciprocity provision of the McKinley law.

Fond mothers will be pleased to learn that "wrinkle banisher" is not an unwholsome beverage for babies. "Pimple banisher," is sudden death. Don't mix the bottles. It might be observed here, however, that milk is an effectual medicine to banish wrinkles from baby's stomach.

Two blood curdling announcements appear together in the eastern papers. One that Dr. Talmage has shaved off his whiskers and that his congregation thinks he looks like Henry Clay, and the other that Mrs. Cleveland rides on horseback wearing a dark riding habit! Great Heavens, what next.

The alfalfa plant has two functions, one of a feeding value and another of a manurial value, and if we judiciously combine them we shall certainly solve the problem of hard times. Every farmer, if his pocket book will permit, should feed his alfalfa to some kind of live stock on the farm, and thereby obtain its great feeding value and return it to the farm. It is a most valuable manure.

An Iowa postmaster has published his experience in the postoffice business in pamphlet form. It is readable and goes to show up some peculiar features of that service. He says forty men asked him for mail one Sunday evening after the regular office hours all on the ground of wanting to get off early on the morning train; he had the train watched next morning and an old negress and a milk can were all that left on it. They had evidently received information by that mail that enabled them to stay at home with considerable unanimity.

NEW LICENSE LAW.

The new high license law, passed by the last legislature, goes into effect on Friday of this week—the first day of May—and its effect will be to close up at once, fully two thirds of all the saloons in the territory. A man doing business in a precinct containing a population of one thousand or more, is required to pay $400 a year, and the entire sum for the year must be paid before he can commence business. And, if the precinct in which he is located does not contain a population of one thousand, but his place of business is within a thousand yards of some other precinct, then the people of both precincts are to be reckoned in fixing the basis of the license. In addition to this is to be added the local license charged by the town or city in which the saloon is situated, which is usually one hundred dollars, making the entire license tax on a saloon in town, five hundred dollars a year, and this must all be put up in advance, except in some cases, a part of the town license.

Every precinct in which there is a town or village of any considerable size will come within the $400 class, and a majority of the country precincts will come within the $200 class, which is based on a population of only five hundred, while in those precincts with a population of less than five hundred the license will be $100. The effect will probably be to close as many saloons in the two lower classes as in the upper class, since it will probably be easier for a dealer in a big town to pay $500 a year than for one in a little settlement to pay $100. The penalties provided are very severe, and it is not probable that many parties will be willing to take the risks involved in a violation of the law, hence it may be considered reasonably certain that the facilities for "getting a drink" will not be half as great in New Mexico next week as they are to-day. In Albuquerque, all the more prominent places will be able to pay the tax without any great effort, but a considerable number of the smaller ones will have to put up their shutters next Thursday night. The $500 license by the territory, all goes into the school fund, and it is estimated that the public schools of Albuquerque will receive from this source about eight thousand dollars a year.

GOOD RESULTS

It is an ill wind that does not blow some good, and the Fort Worth Gazette concludes that if the logic of the situation be rightly understood, several good results will flow from the row with the Italian government. The first in importance, perhaps, is the restriction of immigration to this country from Europe, a closing of the door against the patriots, outlaws and other undesirable elements of the old world. In the next place it will enlighten many such Europeans as the Italian premier to the dual character of the American government with the separate and co ordinate jurisdiction of each, as well as their responsibilities.

Rudini, says the Gazette, was certainly very ignorant on this point, and a novice in diplomacy, or else exceedingly presumptuous in attempting to bluff our sturdy Uncle Samuel in order to strengthen his ministry. The old gentleman does not care a copper what tricks and schemes the triple alliance may resort to in Europe to aggrandize itself, but he wants it distinctly understood that no member of it can work him for any political capital. A ruler that dispenses biennially a billion dollars for running his government and ministering to that illimitable and indefinable thing called the "public welfare," is not the sort of potentate to bend low at the frown of any upstart minister and with bated breath and whispering humbleness protest his grief at the sudden taking off of a few foreign miscreants. But Rudini is fully aware of that fact now, and must eat his leek with such grace as he can summon.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

"Ex President Cleveland said, when asked if he would veto a free coinage bill if passed, that that depended upon the condition of the country when such legislation was enacted. If he thought the condition of business was such as to demand free coinage, he would favor it. But Mr. Cleveland failed to answer the direct question. He does not say whether he would or would not veto a free coinage bill, if passed by congress. The idea one gets from reading Mr. Cleveland's answer is that the views of the democratic party of the country or the democratic majority in congress would not affect his regard for free coinage if he did not think the country was ripe for it; or, in other words, he would veto a free coinage bill if he wanted to."

The above is from the Fort Worth Gazette, one of the strongest free coinage democratic journals in Texas, and it expresses the position of Mr. Cleveland on the silver question exactly as that gentleman expressed it in the interview to which the paragraph refers. But we should like to ask our Texas neighbor, in the memorable words of an eminent New York democrat, "What are you going to do about it?" You are going to nominate Mr. Cleveland, because you can't nominate anybody else, and since he regards himself as several sizes larger than his party, it is reasonably certain that if elected he would do just as he pleased in regard to the silver question, and every other question, without regard to what the party platforms might say about it, or the party leaders think about it.

SPREADING.

The reputation of Albuquerque as the coming great city of the southwest is spreading beyond the limits of the United States. Mr. Meylert, of the San Felipe, received a letter yesterday from a merchant in San Domingo, West Indies, saying that he had read of this place as one that gave great promise of becoming an important city, and he was anxious to learn more about it, as he intends, in a short time, to come to the United States. Several other Spanish merchants there contemplate coming to this country and knowing that New Mexico was mainly inhabited by a Spanish speaking people, they would come to Albuquerque and go into business if they found the facilities good for reaching the trade of the surrounding country.

If these gentlemen will come to this place and examine the situation, or send an agent to make the examination for them, they will find that all the facilities there are at present for reaching the surrounding country, center at this place, and that additional facilities, as fast as they are created will also seek this point. Nature destined Albuquerque to be the general distributing point for the southwest. Men who are shrewd enough to stand at the head of modern railway enterprises are shrewd enough to recognize a fact as patent as this, and that is why all the many lines of railway projected into the southwest make Albuquerque one of their objective points.

WASTED ENERGY.

Las Vegas is still wrestling with the small pox problem, and the board of trade is holding meetings to see what can be done to stamp out the disease. If the papers of that place would take the space which they usually devote to lies about Albuquerque, and use it for the purpose of impressing upon their readers the need of better sanitary arrangements, they might educate their people up to the point of appreciating the potent influence of filthy allies and back yards in the spread of infectious diseases. They would probably have cleaner streets in their town, and would certainly have cleaner columns in their newspapers.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS.

Now that the free traders have howled about the McKinley law till everybody has grown tired of the chorus, the reaction is coming on, and the people are beginning to see the good results to our industries of this much misrepresented act. The tin plate industry, which is now being established in this country as one of the direct effects of the law in question, is exciting general discussion on the part of the newspapers throughout Wales, whence this country hitherto has chiefly drawn its supply of tin plate. One writer offers this plan as the only practicable way of holding the American market:

The recent additions to the workmen's wages must come off. Probably a lower scale than has ever yet existed will have to be adopted. Coal will come down; so will steel. In no other way can the vast tin plate making machinery of South Wales be kept in motion to preserve the American trade.

Such a proposition suggests the danger to American industry of free trade with Great Britain, or anything approaching free trade. The British people must manufacture or starve; and British labor must submit to reduction of wages, wherever it is possible thereby to secure or hold foreign markets. British labor cannot fall back on cheap land, as can American labor, and substitute farming for manufacturing. To manufacture or to starve is the alternative. Without a protective tariff American labor must sink to the level of British wages. Otherwise American manufacturers must close their shops, factories and furnaces. This is the condition which confronts the wage workers of the United States, and all the fine spun theories of free trade propounded by the Clevelands and Mills cannot alter it.

A RELIC OF THE PAST.

The Charleston News and Courier, organ of the Bourbon democracy which went down last winter with Wade Hampton before the onslaught of the Farmers' Alliance, is as unregenerate as when in 1861 it applauded the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It says:

The Union is a costly "blessing" to the southern states, and has been so from the beginning. It has made them poor and kept them poor; has made the northern states rich and kept them rich; and every interest in the south to-day would be marvelous y benefited by the prompt and permanent separation of the two sections. Such a separation is no longer contemplated, it is true, but the plain facts of the situation are as we have stated them, as is abundantly proved by the desperate struggle of the "benefited" section to prevent a separation when it was attempted a few years ago.

The progress of events seems to exercise no influence on this moss backed Bourbon which, with its back to the present and future, holds its eyes fixed on the past, and can perceive only the glories of slavery, states rights, secession and rebellion. It does not detect the creation of a new south. It does not note the great railway extension now under way throughout the very southeastern section which embraces Charleston. It does not hear the buzz and hum of machinery in the factories and furnaces that are dotting the surface of the new south. It does not rejoice at the development of the great mineral resources of the southern section or the growth of a cotton crop, last year, 50 per cent. larger than the greatest crop ever grown under the old system of slave labor. Like a grim sentinel of the lost cause the Charleston News and Courier gazes seaward and sighs.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

There is an open rupture between the two wings of the Farmers' Alliance, and it is now generally conceded that the third party movement will be a failure. The Des Moines Homestead, the leading Alliance paper of Iowa, devotes a whole page of its last issue to showing up the inwardness of the southern wing, and declares that the republican farmers of Iowa are opening their eyes to the fact that the southern Alliance is merely a tender to the democratic party, and has no intention of severing the connections with that party. In view of this condition of things, they have no intention of abandoning the republican party. Under the circumstances such a move would be altogether one sided.

This declaration of the Homestead is in line with the statement of President McGrath, of the Kansas Alliance, that the southern Alliance must abandon the democracy if it expects the northern Alliance to abandon the republicans.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel, published at the center of the canning trade, declares that the "tin plate liar" has been the cause of a loss to some of the factory proprietors. They bought tin plate last fall in anticipation of a rise this season on account of the McKinley tariff. The price is lower now than six months ago in consequence of competition of the domestic production, say the dealers. Fully 150,000 boxes of tin plate are used in the factories of Eastport and vicinity each year; and the loss to the manufacturers who loaded up with tin plate because of the democratic campaign lie, that prices would "go up" with the enactment of the McKinley bill, is a serious matter. The Eastport canners, however, were not the only victims of the democratic tariff liar.

Losing their Power.

Old Sherum, head war chief of the Wallapias, in company with one of his lieutenants, is on a visit to the Piutes near Utah. He has gone to consult with the medicine men of that tribe in regard to his ghost dances which of late have begun to lose interest for his savage fanatics, despite his visions of "happy hunting grounds," beautifully adorned, and happy ancestors, and their conversation with Sherum and his head medicine man Pah-sui-ya. To keep up the fanatical excitement these two imposters have of late, been compelled to resort to the most desperate pretexts. About a week ago an Indian died at Peach Springs and Pah-sui-ya undertook to restore him to life. At his instance a tall pole was erected, the dead man placed at its base and then all the Indians who could be collected joined hands and danced around the corpse in a circle, all the while chanting some words taught them by the medicine man. This was kept up until every one was exhausted and the dead man began to decompose, when he was taken up and cremated. According to the ancient custom of the tribe, the medicine man was branded an imposter and a liar. Sherum and his medicine man are evidently in the "soup" and unless they can get up some new and startling seance or induce the young bucks to break out and go on the war path, their influence is gone and their places will probably be filled by younger and more progressive Indians.—Mohave Arizona, Miner.

Dr. Newbrough Dead.

Dr. J. B. Newbrough, leader of the Shalam sect in the Mesilla valley, a compadre of the noted faster Tanner, died at the Colony farm near Las Cruces on Wednesday. Dr. Newbrough was at one time quite a noted Spiritualist in New York city. Eighteen years ago he claimed to have been inspired to write a bible. The book is called "Oibspe," and is a crude compilation of all known religious creeds. A copy of the work, a huge volume, occupies a place in the office of the clerk of the supreme court here and serves as a part of the record in a law suit in which this crowd of religionists is a party.

The colony near Las Cruces was established seven years ago, and is backed financially by A. M. Howland, a retired wool merchant of Boston. Several hundred thousand dollars have been spent on the place in irrigation, machinery, and other improvements. The god of their bible is called Tae. The movements of the colonists were directed by Newbrough, who claimed to receive his instructions from Tae. A part of their faith consists in dieting only on vegetable matter, all meats, even eggs and fish being quite too profane for contact with their holy digestions.—New Mexican.

Gallup Gleanings.

From the Elk.

Palmer Ketner will soon have a neat residence building erected on the corner of Aztec avenue and Fourth street, Gallup.

The Gallup lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows will celebrate the 72nd anniversary of the introduction of the order into the United States this evening.

Another young, charming and vivacious lady—in fact all young ladies are charming and vivacious—will soon be added to Gallup's social circle. The young lady is a St. Louis belle.

Dennis McMullen, a coal miner, died of pneumonia at the Diamond mine on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock at the advanced age of fifty years. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his death.

The grand complimentary ball given at Hinch's hotel the other night under the auspices of the "Jolly Twelve," was largely attended and was a success. The hall was large and as many as six sets danced at one time.

Alex. Elsie and wife, a niece of John James, and her brother, Wm. Rossell, have just arrived from Scotland. The trio have been on a visit to their old home at Bellshill, the center of the Motherwill mining district, Scotland, since last fall. They will make Gallup their home.

The Territorial Tax Levy.

The solicitor general has rendered an opinion to the auditor in which he says:

Your favor of the 8th inst., submitting for my opinion the levy made by you of taxes to raise revenue for the 43d fiscal year is received and has had my attention, and I fully concur in your manner of making such levy; it is in accordance with the various statutes now in force, and while the amount 11.15-100 mills is larger than for previous years this increase is caused by the addition of 2 mills for public school tax, without which the levy would only be 55-100 of a mill larger than it was last year while the appropriations made by the last legislature are about $70,000 in excess of those for the preceding year.

Miss Josie Black, of Las Vegas, sister of Mrs. Jacobs, has gone to Springer to Mr. Jacobs in the post office.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE & STRAW. — Headquarters Department of Arizona, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Los Angeles, Cal., March 30, 1891.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and at the offices of the Quartermasters at each of the stations below named, until 11 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 30, 1891, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of fuel, forage and straw, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, at military stations in the Department of Arizona, as follows: Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca and Thomas and San Carlos, Whipple Barracks and Tucson, A. T.; Los Angeles and San Diego Barracks, Cal., and Forts Bayard, Stanton and Wingate, Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. M. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Proposals for either class of the supplies mentioned or for quantities less than the whole required, or for delivery of the supplies at points other than those above named will be entertained. Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at any of the stations named above. A. S. KIMBALL, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES AT ROAD STATIONS.—Headquarters Department of Arizona, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Los Angeles, California, April 16, 1891.—Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, a. m., on MONDAY, May 18, 1891, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing of Fuel, Forage and Water at Road Stations in the Department of Arizona, to passing public teams, or detachments of troops, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892. Blank forms for proposals, containing particulars of the supplies required and instructions to bidders, will be furnished on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos, and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and Forts Bayard, Stanton and Wingate, N. M. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A. S. KIMBALL, Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S
ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention.
Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed, or Purchased.
Address, 1736 & 1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

THE HAIR

When not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best and most popular dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, heals troublesome humors of the scalp, restores faded and gray hair to its original color, and imparts to it a silky texture and a lasting fragrance. By using this preparation, the poorest head of hair soon

Becomes Luxuriant

and beautiful. All who have once tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, want no other dressing. Galbraith & Starks, Druggists, Sharon Grove, Ky., write: "We believe Ayer's Hair Vigor to be the best preparation of the kind in the market, and sell more of it than of all others. No drug store is complete without a supply of it."

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor with great benefit and know several other persons, between 40 and 50 years of age, who have experienced similar good results from the use of this preparation. It restores gray hair to its original color, promotes a new growth, gives lustre to the hair, and cleanses the scalp of dandruff." — Bernardo Ochoa, Madrid, Spain.

After Using

A number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I can confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made, it has given her so much satisfaction."—James A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Mining Notice of Forfeiture.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo.

To Thomas S. Newlin, Benjamin Walker, J. H. Dykeman, Jr., R. B. Avery, R. F. Hayden, Frank M. Elkins, William Main, James A. Main, Jacobo Vivarri, Donato M. Gasperri, Henry Springer, Francisco A. Manzanares and all other persons whose names may be known or unknown to the undersigned, and the heirs assigns and legal representatives of each and all of such persons, and all persons who have, or claim, any interest in the mining claim hereinafter mentioned:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements (as will be shown more fully by the certificate filed March 26, 1891, in the office of the recorder of deeds in said county of Bernalillo) upon the Nuestra Senora de los Milagros mining claim, located April 7, 1879, the location whereof is recorded in Book "H," page 186 of the Recorder's office in said county, and situated in Placer hills a little south of the mouth of Hades Canon, in said county of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States being the amount required to be expended to hold the same for the year 1890; and you are further notified that the undersigned have, and their predecessors entitled, have likewise expended one hundred dollars for each of the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, amounting, including the said year 1890, to the sum of eighthundred dollars.

And if within ninety days after the publication of this notice as required by law, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, if you are such, your interest, if you have any, will become the property of the subscribers under Section 2324 of said Statutes.

CHAS. W. LEWIS,
WM. B. CHILDERS,
JOHN FLOURNOY.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 4th, 1891.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 4, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef Bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc.," (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 5, 1891, for furnishing for the Indian service about 900,000 pounds Bacon, 34,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 1,600,000 pounds Beef, 350,000 pounds Beans, 81,000 pounds Baking Power, 2,100,000 pounds Corn, 550,000 pounds Coffee, 10,000,000 pounds Flour, 116,000 pounds Feed, 90,000 pounds Hard Bread, 40,000 pounds Hominy, 30,000 pounds Lard, 600 barrels Mess Pork, 25,000 pounds Oatmeal, 800,000 pounds Oats, 110,000 pounds Rice, 22,000 pounds Tea, 117,000 pounds Coarse Salt, 160,000 pounds Fine Salt, 360,000 pounds Soap, 1,100,000 pounds Sugar and 412,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 17,000 yards; Standard Calico, 100,000 yards; Drilling, 22,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 34,000 yards; Jeans, 20,000 yards; Gingham, 230,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 14,000 yards; Cheviot, 25,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 280,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 45,000 yards; Hickory Sheeting, 15,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 8,000 yards; Winsey, 4,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forges, etc., and for about 575 Wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency and School, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other articles and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office at Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster st set, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, Chicago; Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul and San Francisco; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Iowa; Yankton, S. Dakota; Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka and Wichita, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona.

The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid, and these proposals are invited under provision that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS,

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

Notice of Suit.

Territory of New Mexico, Second Judicial District, County of Bernalillo.

J. P. Lantz, Complainant, vs. Clara Lantz, Respondent. } No. 3112.

Chancery for divorce.

The said respondent, Clara Lantz, is hereby notified that a suit in chancery has been commenced against her in the District court, for the county of Bernalillo, territory of New Mexico, by said complainant, J. P. Lantz, for an absolute divorce and dissolution of the marriage ties existing between the parties hereto, on the ground of abandonment, and for general relief; and unless you enter your appearance in the said suit in the office of the clerk and register in chancery of said court, on or before the first Monday of May, 1891, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

CHAS. F. HUNT,
Clerk and Register in Chancery.
W. H. WHITEMAN, Solicitor for Complainant.
Albuquerque, N. M., March 21, 1891.

WANTED.

CATTLE TO SELL

ON COMMISSION.

Stockmen will do well to list their Stock with me.

JOCELYN B. MANBY,
Live Stock Agent,
Trinidad, Colorado.